

Fishing *California's* *Central Coast Region*



State of California
Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game

California Department of Fish and Game



The mission of the Department of Fish and Game is to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.



This program is supported, in part, through a special Federal Excise tax on the sales of fishing tackle and motor boat fuel to improve your fishing and boating opportunities.

This program receives financial assistance through the federal aid in Sport Fish and/or Wildlife Restoration Act. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, or disability. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to:

The Office of Human Resources,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 300
Arlington, Virginia, 22203

Need more information?

Department of Fish and Game - Central Coast Region
P.O. Box 47, Yountville, CA 95499

Fish Stocking Report	(707) 944-5581
Fishing in the City	(415) 892-0460
Hunter Education	(707) 944-5544
Hunting Information	(707) 944-5550
Inland Fisheries	(707) 944-5530
Monterey Office	(408) 649-2870
Menlo Park Office	(650) 688-6340
Public Information	(707) 944-5500
Personnel	(707) 944-5516
Wildlife Management	(707) 944-5550
Wildlife Protection	(707) 944-5540
CALTIP (hotline)	(888) 334-2258
Sacramento HQ	(916) 653-7664

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The California Department of Fish and Game makes every possible effort to provide quality fishing opportunities at the waters listed within this booklet. Catachable-sized rainbow trout are bred, raised, transported and released by the Department's hatchery staff. Besides our regular stocking, the Departments Fishing in the City program purchases trout and catfish for use in lakes in the urban San Francisco Bay area. Many park districts plant fish as well.

Adverse circumstances, such as poor weather, water or road conditions, may cause the planting schedule to change. Stocking of waters is subject to change because of fisheries management needs.

**Visit the Department of Fish and Game website
www.dfg.ca.gov**

Fishing in the City

“Catching a new view of the world”

Fishing is a skill passed on from generation to generation, but not all families include a grandparent or parent who can impart the pleasure of fishing to the young. Across the nation programs such as *Fishing in the City* are creating opportunities for children to feel the tug of a lively trout at the end of a thin line. Being about more than just fishing, *Fishing in the City* helps residents understand how their everyday actions affect the quality of water in our lakes, streams and bays.

Anglers recognize that fishing is more than catching; it's quiet time out-of-doors, a refuge from daily stress, a chance to be with families and friends while appreciating our aquatic environments. Most important... fishing is a tradition worthy of passing along!

In California, over 85% of our 32 million residents live in sprawling urban centers and anglers living in metropolitan areas have identified a lack of free time and nearby access as the primary reasons why they don't fish more.

Fishing in the City was created to serve these urban audiences by improving fishing at lakes and reservoirs near where people live and work, teach people how to fish and help California residents understand how our actions affect the quality of water in our local waterways.



San Francisco Bay Area

Fishing in the City

Community Watershed Education/Fishing Program: An Outline

Community fishing and watershed programs provide opportunities to enjoy aquatic resources while helping citizens understand the role they play in maintaining clean and healthy waterways.

The *Fishing in the City* program is available to assist local communities to create ongoing and sustainable fishing opportunities within their community.

Most community fishing programs include:

- School-based watershed and fishing education
- School fishing events
- Community fishing events
- Rod-lending libraries
- Habitat improvement projects

This is achieved through the cooperation of a variety of community institutions including schools, service clubs, local government, park agencies, water districts, storm water pollution prevention programs, tackle retailers, California Department of Fish and Game and anyone else interested in kids, fishing and clean water.

It begins with:

1. Interested and enthusiastic teachers receiving training in watersheds and fish ecology.
2. Classes beginning to study and explore a local aquatic resource. This could be a creek, lake or bay. The important thing is that they get “knee-deep” in the resource.
3. A local service club (e.g., Rotary) adopting the school. After receiving training, club members go into classrooms to teach “Fishing 101” which includes safety and ethics, knot tying, rigging and casting. Each student receives some tackle and a copy of “The Kids Book of Fishing.”

4. The service club, DFG, and other partners sponsoring a day of fishing for the students. The lake is stocked with fish and lunch is usually provided.
5. Learn-to-Fish clinics are being offered to the community at large and all participants receive tackle boxes. This allows the families to share in the students new-found hobbies.
6. Rod-lending libraries are established in the community to insure anyone with the desire can continue to fish.

The ultimate goal is to create repeatable fishing experiences, improve the quality of life for residents of your community and create stewards of our waterways.

The beauty of this model is that it creates partnerships which provide a valuable service to the community and the resource.

For additional information contact:

California Department of Fish and Game
Fishing in the City
2 Day Island, Novato, CA 94945
(415) 892-0460

Funding for this program comes primarily from the Federal Wallop-Breaux Sportfishing Restoration Act, a federal excise tax on the sale of fishing tackle and motor boat fuels. Presently, the Department supplies rainbow trout and/or catfish to dozens of urban lakes around the San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles, Fresno, Riverside and Sacramento areas. Additionally, the Department supplies dozens of other recreational waters with healthy hatchery reared trout.

Trout Management

Providing diverse fishing opportunities

Trout are California's primary and most widespread fishery resource. They occur in over 18,000 miles of the state's cooler streams and are the principal sport fish in 3,581 cold water lakes and reservoirs. Trout angling is the most popular type of angling in California, representing about 60 percent of freshwater angling effort statewide. In contrast, the second most popular fishing is for black bass, which accounts for about 12 percent of the statewide angling demand. Economically, trout fishing in California generates an estimated \$3 billion in personal income, accounting for 92,400 jobs.

The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is responsible for managing the state's trout resources and providing a diversity of angling opportunities. Efforts are underway to review current trout management strategies and to plan for the future. All resident trout and inland salmon management strategies and programs will be coordinated under one encompassing strategic trout management plan. The strategic plan will provide direction and goals to meet increasing resource demands, diverse angler desires, and future demographic changes.

Inland Trout Program

Presently, trout are managed under five types of fishery management strategies:

1. Put-and-Take Fisheries

This management technique is employed in waters that are easily reached by the public and where angling demand is high. It is supported chiefly by hatchery-produced trout weighing about one-half pound each and measuring about 12 inches in length. These fish are planted in about 780 (4%) of the 18,000 stream miles and about 300 (8%) of the 3,581 cold water lakes and reservoirs suitable for resident trout in California. At least 50 percent of planted "catchable-size" trouts are expected to be caught by anglers shortly after stocking. These fisheries provide good quality family-type fishing opportunities in easily accessible areas where anglers have a high expectation of harvesting some fish. As an added

bonus for anglers, hatchery-produced trophy-size trouts (larger than two pounds each) are released in limited quantities into selected waters.

2. Put-and-Grow Fisheries

These fisheries are supported by hatchery-produced trout stocked at three to eight inches in length. This strategy is used in waters where spawning habitat is limited but fish habitat otherwise provides for suitable trout growth and survival. Many of these fish are expected to survive for more than one season thereby providing trophy-size fish in subsequent years. This management technique is used for aerial stocking of over 700 high mountain lakes, and for inland (non-anadromous) salmon fisheries.

3. Wild Trout Managed Fisheries

Management guidelines for wild trout waters are contained in policies established by the California Fish and Game Commission. These guidelines state that, “designated wild trout waters should provide a quality experience by providing the angler with an opportunity to fish in aesthetically pleasing and environmentally productive waters with trout populations whose numbers or sizes are largely unaffected by the angling process.” Hatchery produced strains of wild or semi-wild trout may be used to supplement populations, if necessary, but no domesticated strains of catchable-size trout are allowed. Designated wild trout waters are managed principally by protecting, maintaining, and rehabilitating habitat, and adopting appropriate angling regulations. Presently, approximately 604 miles of stream throughout the state and three lakes comprising 81 surface acres are managed as designated wild trout waters.

4. Catch-and-Release Fisheries

This strategy is employed in waters where trout production and fishing quality are improved by limiting harvest. California practices a modified form of catch-and-release management that encourages a zero harvest of trout in designated catch-and-release waters. However, regulations allow for a daily bag limit of one or two trout in many of these waters. Gear is often restricted to artificial lures with barbless hooks to enhance survival of released fish. Catch-and-release is often employed as a management tool in put-and-grow and wild trout managed fisheries.

Presently, 37 stream segments totaling 395 miles, and 13 lakes comprising 6,854 surface acres are specifically managed as designated catch-and-release waters.

5. Threatened Native Trout Management

The primary objective of this program is to protect or restore the state's native species of trout. Several species of native trout, including Little Kern Golden, Lahontan Cutthroat, Pauite Cutthroat and several strains of steelhead are listed as threatened while others are considered unique or species of special concern. One native species, the bull trout, no longer exists in California. Restoration efforts often involve managing small, remnant populations and, when necessary, establishing or relocating populations. A few native populations are managed by the Wild Trout Program or regulated with catch-and-release regulations. A new program is being developed to increase the public's awareness of native trout species and to identify angling opportunities in waters where healthy native populations exist.

Hatchery System

Providing fish for California anglers

Fourteen trout hatcheries or facilities throughout the state produce over 16 million trout weighing, in total, slightly over four million pounds. Most of the poundage consists of eight million catchable-size trout for put-and-take fisheries. The remaining fish produced consist of trout for put-and-grow managed fisheries.

The annual budget for the trout hatchery program is about \$7 million including employment of 95 permanent personnel. The newest facility was completed in 1968 (American River Hatchery in Sacramento County) and the oldest is over 100 years old (Mt. Shasta Hatchery in Siskiyou County).

Trout are stocked in streams, lakes and reservoirs using specialized trucks and a specially equipped airplane. Frequency of stocking varies from weekly, monthly, annually, or every two or three years depending on angler demand or management strategy.

Warmwater Fish

Some of the listings on these pages refer to warmwater fish. These include any of the following gamefish:

largemouth bass

catfish

bullhead

perch

sunfish (bluegill, redear sunfish, pumpkinseed)





CalTIP

Californians Turn in Poachers and Polluters

1 (888) DFG-CALTIP

CalTIP is a confidential secret witness program to encourage the public to provide Fish and Game factual information leading to the arrest of poachers and polluters. The toll free number operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You may remain anonymous. The caller is eligible for a cash reward if his/her information leads to a citation or an arrest.

Pollution – Incidents of industrial and agricultural pollution as well as the dumping of household waste can devastate fish, wildlife, and habitat. To combat polluting, report these acts.

Poaching – Poaching is the illegal taking of fish and wildlife and can involve hunting out of season, the taking of more fish or game animals than the law allows, and the killing of protected wildlife. Equally devastating crimes against wildlife include the illegal collection of native reptiles for commercial trade, the illegal collection of duck and goose eggs from the state's marshlands, and the illegal practice of transporting and introducing non-native, undesirable fish (like northern pike and white bass) into California's lakes and rivers.

To Report a Poacher or Polluter

If you witness a poaching or polluting incident or any fish and wildlife violation, or have information about such a violation, call CAITIP. Be prepared to give the fullest possible account of the incident including the name, address, age and description of the suspect, vehicle description, direction of travel, license number, type of violations and when and where it occurred. Your identity will be protected.

A warden or dispatcher will take your call. Information from the call is relayed to the Fish and Game region where the offense occurred and an investigation is undertaken locally. If the information supplied by the caller results in an arrest, the caller becomes eligible for a reward. (Rewards up to \$1,000 have been paid.) All reward money is acquired through private donations; no state funds are used. The case is reviewed by a volunteer citizen's group known as the "CALTIP Citizens Review Board."

Fishing in the Central Coast Region of California

This summary of freshwater fishing opportunities in the fifteen central coastal counties, which constitute the Department of Fish and Game's Central Coast Region, covers the major waters where fish are usually present and anglers are welcome.

The Department of Fish and Game also publishes ocean fishing maps for most of California's coastal areas. To obtain a price list, please write the Department at 1416 9th Street, 12th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Anglers are reminded that fishing situations are dependent upon weather, water conditions, and other factors which change from day to day. For up-to-the-minute information on specific areas, you should check with local sources, such as tackle retailers, concessionaires, and Chambers of Commerce or call the Department of Fish and Game numbers listed on page 2.

Everyone 16 years of age and over must have a valid fishing license to fish in California's inland waters. Licenses and regulation booklets may be obtained at most sporting goods stores, bait shops, and at all Department of Fish and Game offices. ***Be sure to read the current regulations before you fish, because they are subject to change from year to year.***

This symbol means the water is planted



by the Department of Fish and Game.

Alameda County

Streams and Rivers

Alameda Creek: Portions of the stream have warmwater fish. It is stocked with catchable trout in the Niles Canyon area April through September. Access in some areas is through privately-owned property where walk-in fishing is permitted. Crayfish can also be found in sections of this drainage.



Lakes and Reservoirs

The East Bay Regional Park District administers the recreational programs and facilities at most of the lakes and reservoirs open to public fishing in Alameda County. The phone number for the East Bay Regional Park District is (510) 635-0135 and their "Fishing Hotline" number is (510) 562-PARK.

In addition to a State fishing license, a District Fishing Access Permit is required for all anglers 16 years of age and older. A daily Fishing Access Permit costs \$3.00. Persons 62 years or over have the option of buying an annual Fishing Access Permit for \$70.00, which is good for one year from date of purchase. A Fishing Access Permit is required at the following District waters: Lake Chabot, Contra Loma, Cull Canyon, Del Valle, Don Castro, Shadow Cliffs and Temescal. A single permit is good at all of these waters. Fishing Access Permits are available at the individual park headquarters and/or concession stands. Parking fees are also charged at some lakes.

Private boats are allowed only at Contra Loma, Shadow Cliffs, and Del Valle. Launch fees are \$2.00 for car top boats and \$3.00 for trailered boats.

Arroyo del Valle Reservoir: 1,060 acres. Located about five miles south of Livermore, this reservoir is part of the south Bay Aqueduct complex. Warmwater fish are present. It also has a few striped bass. It is stocked with catchable trout in the fall and spring by Department of Fish and Game and the Park District. The District stocks catfish at times. Boat rentals are available and private power boats may be launched.



Calaveras Reservoir: 1,450 acres. Located five miles east of Milpitas, the San Francisco Water Department operates it as a domestic water supply and it is closed to the public.



Lake Chabot: 315 acres. This reservoir is about one mile east of San Leandro and is operated by the East Bay Regional Park District. It supports a warmwater fishery and is stocked with catchable trout, both by the Department of Fish and Game and by the District. The District stocks channel catfish at times. Rental boats are available. No private boats allowed. Rental electric boats are available.

Cull Canyon Lake: 18 acres. Located in Castro Valley, this small reservoir has a population of warmwater fishes. It is managed by the East Bay Regional Park District which stocks it with channel catfish during certain times of the year. No boating allowed.



Don Castro Reservoir: 23 acres. This reservoir is located about two and one-half miles north of Hayward via Second Street, in Castro Valley. It is populated by warmwater species including black bass, crappie, bluegill, and channel catfish and is stocked with catchable trout by the Department and District. The District periodically stocks the reservoir with channel catfish. No boating allowed.



Lake Elizabeth: 63 acres. Located in Fremont's Central Park, this reservoir has a good warmwater fishery. It receives periodic stocking of trout and catfish through the *Fishing in the City* Program and the City of Fremont. No fishing or parking fees are charged.

Lake Merritt and Channel: 140 acres. A large multiple use lake in the very heart of Oakland. This quintessential urban lake is completely surrounded by an urban area yet quiet along the shores with large numbers of waterfowl using the area for refuge. The park has many amenities and easy access is afforded along the shoreline for most of the lake and channel. The channel supports trout and striped bass with some making it through to the lake itself which has strong tidal influences. Also found are sharks, rays, anchovies and top smelt.

Lakeshore Park: This small lake is a residential neighborhood of Newark. It is stocked with trout and catfish, and offers warmwater fishing. There is easy access along the shoreline, but be warned, there are no restroom facilities.

San Antonio Reservoir: 825 acres. This reservoir, located two and one-half miles east of Sunol, is operated as a domestic water supply by the San Francisco Water Department and is closed to the public.

Shadow Cliff Reservoir: 143 acres. This lake is located two miles west of Pleasanton and is managed by the East Bay Regional Park District. It is populated with warmwater fishes and is stocked by the Department of Fish and Game and District with catchable trout when water conditions are suitable. Catfish are periodically stocked by the District. Boat rentals are available, and you can use your own boat. No power boats can be used. The concessionaire operates a “pay per catch” area inside the lake during the winter months. For information, call (925) 846-2344.



Shinn Pond: 23 acres. This is a gravel quarry pit near the community of Niles. This pond provides angling for striped and largemouth bass, crappie, and other warmwater fish species.

Lake Temescal: 15 acres. This small reservoir in northeast Oakland is managed by the East Bay Regional Park District. It has a population of warmwater game fishes and is stocked with catchable trout and catfish by the Department and District when conditions are suitable. No boating allowed.



Contra Costa County

Streams and Rivers

There are no important streams open to the public for fishing in this county except in the Central Valley Delta areas where many species of warmwater fish, including striped bass, are present. Crayfish are also found in abundance in many area of the Delta.

Lakes and Reservoirs

The East Bay Regional Park District (510) 635-0135 administers the recreational programs and facilities at two lakes in this county. Free walk-in access is permitted for the purpose of fishing. However, all anglers 16 years or older are required to have a District Fishing Access Permit in addition to a California fishing license. A daily permit costs \$3.00. An annual permit for people 62 and older costs \$70.00. They are

good at any of the District lakes. A parking fee may also be charged.

Lake Anza: 11 acres. Located in Tilden Regional Park, East Bay Regional Park District administers this reservoir. It has warmwater fishes, including largemouth bass and sunfish.



Contra Loma Reservoir: 81 acres. Located about two miles south of Antioch East Bay Regional Park District administers this reservoir. It has warmwater fishes including striped bass. The District plants channel catfish. The Department and District plant catchable trout during the winter and spring months. No power boats may be used. Electric motor boats are available.



Lafayette Reservoir: 53 acres. Located between Orinda and Lafayette, East Bay Municipal Utilities District manages it. (925) 284-9669. It has largemouth bass, bluegill, and catfish. It is stocked by the Department and District with trout during the fall, winter, and spring seasons. The District also plants catfish. Rental boats are available.



San Pablo Reservoir: 854 acres. This reservoir is about four miles northwest of Orinda and is administered by the East Bay Municipal Utilities District, (510) 223-1661. It has a population of warmwater fish. It is also stocked with catchable trout by both the Department and the District. The District also plants channel catfish.

Lake County

Resident trout and warmwater fish provide most of the angling within Lake County.

Streams and Rivers

Eel River: Salmon and steelhead are found below Scott Dam. The Eel River is closed to fishing between Scott and Cape Horn Dams

Putah Creek: Resident trout exist in the upper portion of this stream. Warmwater fish are found in the lower portion. Most of the creek is in private ownership and access is limited.

Cache Creek: This creek is largely in private ownership and public access is restricted. Some tributaries have resident trout; however, the

main creek has a warmwater fishery. Crayfish are reported to be abundant.

Anderson Creek: This stream is largely in private ownership and public access is often restricted. It is one of several streams used by adult trout from Lake Berryessa for spawning in early spring. It provides some trout fishing for resident fish early in the season.

Kelsey Creek: This stream is largely in private ownership and public access is restricted. Some of the upper sections and tributaries have resident rainbow and brown trout. The lower section, however, contains a warmwater fishery. The area downstream from Kelseyville is usually dry by mid-summer.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Adobe Creek Reservoir: 60 acres. This reservoir is located about five miles southwest of Kelseyville near Highlands Springs Reservoir. It has a fair-to-good population of warmwater fish.

Lower Blue Lake: 46 acres. It is located just east of Upper Blue Lake. This lake has a fair-to-good population of warmwater fish. Public access is limited; however, much of the shoreline is privately owned.

Upper Blue Lake: 103 acres. It is located about fifteen miles east of Ukiah, adjacent to State Highway 20 and is stocked with catchable trout nearly year-round. It also contains largemouth bass and sunfish. Camping facilities are available at several resorts.



Clear Lake: 43,000 acres. A large warmwater lake, located about sixty airline miles north of San Francisco Bay with excellent public access and facilities. Clear Lake has a good fishery for crappie, largemouth bass, bluegill and catfish. Crayfish are also present.

Highland Springs Reservoir: 146 acres. A small warmwater impoundment, located about four miles southwest of Kelseyville and has a good population of warmwater fish including largemouth bass, redear and bluegill sunfish, white catfish, and brown bullhead. Free public access, including boat ramps and picnic facilities, are available. No overnight camping is allowed.



Indian Valley Reservoir: 4,000 acres. This reservoir is located on the North Fork of Cache Creek, ten miles northeast of Clear Lake. Each year it is planted with Eagle Lake rainbow trout. It has also been stocked with kokanee and warmwater fish species, including largemouth bass, redear sunfish, black and white crappie, and channel catfish.



Lake Pillsbury: 2,003 acres. This power storage reservoir, built by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, is located in the Mendocino National Forest about twenty-five miles northeast of Ukiah and is open to the public. It is stocked with catchable trout in the spring months. Warmwater fish include largemouth bass, green sunfish and bluegill. Camping facilities are available.

Marin County

Trout fishing in Marin County is available primarily in reservoirs stocked by the Department with catchable trout.

Streams and Rivers



Novato Creek: This stream in the City of Novato is stocked with catchable rainbow trout in the spring and summer. Access is available at O'Hair Park located on Sutro Ave just west of the intersection of Novato Blvd.

Walker Creek: Both steelhead and salmon are found in this stream. Other streams in the county are generally closed to the public. There is public access along Highway One south of the town of Tomales.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Alpine Lake: 224 acres. This lake is located about five miles west of Fairfax off Bolinas Road. It is stocked with fingerling trout and provides fair-to-good fly fishing. No boats are permitted.



Bon Tempe Lake: 140 acres. This lake is located about three miles west of Fairfax off Bolinas Road. It is stocked with catchable trout during the winter and spring. A parking fee is charged by the Marin Municipal Water District. No boats are permitted.

Kent Lake: 460 acres. Kent Lake is located about two miles west of

the town of Lagunitas along Sir Francis Drake highway. There is very limited parking along Sir Francis Drake; from there you must walk in to Peters Dam. It is stocked with fingerling trout and provides fair-to-good fly fishing. No boats are permitted.

Lagunitas Lake: 22 acres. Located about 1/3 mile upstream from Bon Tempe Lake. The lake is stocked with catchable trout in fall, winter, and spring. It is managed as quality trout fishery with special regulations on bag and size limits. A parking fee is charged by the Marin Municipal water District. No boats are permitted.



Nicasio Lake: 825 acres. Nicasio Lake is located about eleven miles west of Petaluma on the Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road. There is easy access for shore anglers off both Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road and Nicasio Road. The lake provides good fishing for crappie and some largemouth bass. No boats are permitted.

Phoenix Lake: 23 acres. Located in the town of Ross about one and one-half miles off Sir Francis Drake highway at the end of Lagunitas Drive. Phoenix Lake is stocked with catchable trout during the winter and spring. No boats are permitted.



Scottsdale Pond: 5 acres. Located at the corner of Rowland and Redwood Blvd right off Hwy 101, this small pond is stocked with catfish. There are no facilities available.



Soulajule Reservoir: 63 acres. Soulajule Reservoir is located off the Marshall-Petaluma Road eleven miles west of Petaluma. The lake provides good fishing for crappie and some largemouth bass. A parking fee is charged. No boats are permitted.

Stafford Lake: 245 acres. Stafford Lake is located about four miles west of Novato off Novato Boulevard at Stafford Lake County Park. The lake provides fair fishing for largemouth bass. A parking fee is charged. No boats are permitted.

Upper Rodeo Lagoon: 4 acres. This freshwater lagoon, located on the Fort Cronkite Military Reservation near Sausalito, is open to the public.

Lower Rodeo Lagoon: This saltwater lagoon is also located on Fort Cronkite, across the road from the Upper Lagoon. Winter storms pe-

riodically break open the sand bar at the mouth and allow several species of ocean fish to enter. Species often found in this lagoon include striped bass, starry flounder, surf perch, and smelt.

Mendocino County

Streams and Rivers

Major salmon and steelhead waters in Mendocino County include the main Eel River and its south, north, and middle forks; the Russian River, Noyo River, Navarro River, Big River, Ten-Mile River, Garcia River, Gualala River, and the Mattole River.

Chinook salmon are found throughout the Eel River and its larger tributaries. Adult upstream migration generally takes place during the late fall, early winter period, November through January.

Steelhead are found in most coastal streams where water and other habitat conditions are suitable. The adult upstream migration usually occurs during the late fall, winter and early spring periods, late November into March, often extending into April in the Eel.

Catchable trout are planted in the East Branch of Russian River above Lake Mendocino in the spring and summer.

Anglers are reminded that most of the streams in Mendocino County cross private property and access is subject to landowner approval. Anglers should be aware that the upper reaches of most Mendocino County streams, including tributaries, are closed to angling because they are salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing areas. Consult the angling regulations for the specific closures and restrictions.

Garcia River: Has fair-to-good steelhead run. Public access is limited primarily to the estuarine area because most of the remainder is in private ownership.



Gualala and Russian Rivers: These streams are listed under Sonoma County. (Only east br. Russian River is planted).

Lakes and Reservoirs

Cleone Lake: 25 acres. This lake is situated in MacKerricher State Park, approximately five miles north of Fort Bragg. Largemouth bass, bluegill, and brown bullhead are also present in fair numbers.



Hammerhorn Lake: 5 acres. This is a natural coldwater lake located 52 miles northeast of Covelo on the Indian Dick Road in the Mendocino National Forest. It is not being stocked now. It has a large population of Golden Shiners. There is no fishing or access fee. There is a U.S. Forest Service campground located on the northern shore open from mid-May to October 1st.

Howard Lake: 20 acres. Located 45 miles northeast of Covelo in Mendocino National Forest. Planted with rainbow trout subcatchables in the fall. Closed in winter. There are picnic tables, but no restrooms, launching facilities or running water.

Lake Mendocino: 1,940 acres. This flood control and water conservation reservoir located about four miles east of Ukiah is open to the public and provides angling for a variety of warmwater fishing including striped bass, largemouth black bass, crappie and channel catfish. Trout are also taken at times in the inlet area of the lake. Camping facilities and boat ramps are available.

Lake Emily: 9 acres. This lake is located on Willits Creek in the Brooktrails Development about two and one-half miles northwest of the City of Willits. It is open to public access and is stocked with catchable trout in the spring and early summer.



Mill Creek Ponds: Two reservoirs about three and eight acres, respectively, located four miles east of Ukiah near the Bureau of Land Management, Cow Mountain Recreation Area. Both ponds are open to the public and are stocked with catchable trout in the spring and early summer. Mendocino County Parks (707) 463-4267 maintains a small picnic and group campsite to the east of these lakes. A fee of \$35.00 per night is required in advance to reserve the overnight campsite.



Monterey County

Streams and Rivers

Several streams in Monterey County have steelhead runs which vary

from poor-to-fair. The principal streams with steelhead are as follows:

Salinas River: This river has a poor steelhead run. Warmwater game and non-game fish are present in some areas. Striped bass are often found in the lagoon.

Carmel River: The steelhead run is recovering from the drought. Catch-and-release steelhead fishing is permitted between November 16 and February 28 on certain days. Refer to the Sport Fishing Regulations.

Little Sur River: This is one of the best steelhead streams in the county; however, access is limited by private land holdings.

Big Sur River: This river has a fair steelhead run. Most of the river along the section containing the private resorts is open to the public during the fishing season. The remainder of the river is publicly owned.

Arroyo Seco River: This stream has a minor steelhead run.

Nacimiento River: Catchable trout are stocked in the spring and summer below Nacimiento Reservoir. A Camp Roberts Annual Access Permit is required for fishing on the military reservation. A three-day pass is also available. There is no charge for senior citizens, disabled, or juniors. A recorded message is available at (805) 238-8167.

Most Monterey County streams have their headwaters in the Los Padres National Forest. These headwater streams provide good trout angling for hikers.

Miscellaneous small coastal streams may have steelhead runs and are generally open to catch-and-release fishing during the winter steelhead season downstream of the Highway One bridge.

Lakes and Reservoirs

There are numerous ponds on the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation which have warmwater fishing and are open to the public; however, an Annual Permit or a three-day pass is required in addition to a California fishing license. Species found at most lakes include largemouth bass, sunfish, and catfish.

Lake El Estero: Small urban lake located near the ocean off Del Monte Avenue and managed by Monterey City Parks and Recreation Department. Fishing is confined to main portion of lake, thus excluding the two arms. The Department plants catchable trout during the cooler months, usually November through June. Barrier free fishing docks, restrooms, and picnic areas are available.



Los Padres Reservoir: 62 acres. This reservoir is located about four miles upstream from San Clemente Reservoir in the upper Carmel River watershed and supports resident trout. Vehicles are prohibited; however, there is foot access along a one and one-half mile long trail to the reservoir from the gate.

San Clemente Reservoir: 53 acres. Closed to fishing.

San Antonio Reservoir: 5,720 acres. Located about ten miles west of the town of Bradley. It provides warmwater fishery for bass, sunfish, catfish and striped bass. Camping and trailer facilities are available at the San Antonio Recreation Area, (805) 472-2311. Boat rentals are available. Two boat ramps are operable all year.

Napa County

Streams and Rivers

Steelhead, trout, striped bass, and warmwater fishing can be found in Napa County. Principal waters include the following:

The Napa River System: Supports a small run of steelhead, plus several species of warmwater fish. All tributaries are closed to fishing year round. A major portion of the drainage is in private ownership which limits fishing access. Striped bass, sturgeon and starry flounder can be caught from the City of Napa downstream in the main river.

The Putah Creek System: Supports a good warmwater fishery, as well as native trout. Most of the creek above Lake Berryessa is in private ownership.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Lake Berryessa: 20,700 acres. This large reservoir, which is



approximately 12 miles long and four miles wide, is located in eastern Napa County about thirty miles north of Vallejo. It has warmwater fish and a trophy trout program. It is open to the public, but with some access fees in the resort areas. This lake is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (707) 966-2111.



Lake Hennessey: 850 acres. This reservoir, which is owned by the City of Napa, is located about five miles east of St. Helena. It is open to the public on payment of an access fee and contains a fair-to-good warmwater fishery. The reservoir is stocked with catchable trout by the Department in the fall, winter, and spring. The annual access fee is \$5.00. A \$4.00 fee is charged for launching boats. Boats with engines over ten horsepower are not allowed on the lake. All types of boats are allowed except kayaks.

San Benito County

Streams and Rivers

There are no salmon or steelhead fisheries in San Benito County.

Lone Tree Creek: Native rainbow trout are present in a small section of this stream.

San Benito River: Upper part has a few trout, lower part contains warmwater non-game fish.

Lakes and Reservoirs



San Justo Reservoir: This reservoir is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and is operated by San Benito County Parks Department. Call the Concessionaire for information about open days/season, at (408) 638-3300. It is stocked with catchable trout by the Department during fall, winter and spring months.

San Francisco County

The only important inland fishing in the county occurs in Merced lakes which are located near Fort Funston and the San Francisco Zoo. The lakes are open to angling all year. There are three bodies of water:

Lake Merced:

North Lake: 105 acres. Stocked spring, summer, and fall with catchable trout. The Concessionaire is supplementing the Department's stocking program. A North Lake daily fishing access permit costs \$3.00.



South Lake: 203 acres. Stocked spring, summer, and fall with catchable trout.



Lake Merced Impoundment: 17 acres. Not planted with catchable trout.

San Luis Obispo County

Streams and Rivers

There are no major rivers in San Luis Obispo County which support steelhead runs. Many of the coastal streams, such as San Luis Obispo, Chorro, Santa Rosa, San Simeon, Arroyo de la Cruz, and Pico Creeks, however, have limited steelhead runs and native rainbow trout in headwaters. The amount of rainfall is an important factor in limiting the steelhead runs along the coast. Catchable trout are planted in the Lower Nacimiento River, below Nacimiento Reservoir. (See Monterey County for information on this program). See regulations for closures and restrictions.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Atascadero Lake: 30 acres. This reservoir in the western part of Atascadero has a good warmwater fishery. It is also stocked with catchable trout by the Department in the fall, winter, and spring.



Laguna Lake: 60 acres. This small lake at the southwestern outskirts of San Luis Obispo has a population of warmwater fishes.

Lopez Reservoir: 940 acres. This reservoir, located about six miles northwest of the town of Arroyo Grande, is heavily planted with catchable trout, providing good trout angling. Largemouth bass, black crappie, bluegill, catfish, and green sunfish are also caught. Fees are charged for daily use and annual use permits are available. Camping and trailer facilities are available at this San Luis Obispo County park.





Nacimiento Reservoir: 5,370 acres. This reservoir is located about 17 miles northwest of the town of Paso Robles. It has a good fishery for warmwater game fish, including white bass. Parking and overnight camping are available on a fee basis. Annual camping permits are available. Fees are charged for boat launching on a daily, monthly, and annual basis. Information can be obtained from the Concessionaire, at (805) 238-3256.

Oceano Lagoon: 5 acres. This lagoon at the town of Oceano has a fair warmwater fishery.

Oso Flaco Lakes: 10 acres. These warmwater lakes, located about six miles south of Arroyo Grande, have good bass fishing.



Santa Margarita Reservoir: 794 acres. This reservoir is located in the foothills about five miles southeast of the town of Santa Margarita. Largemouth bass, catfish, crappie, and bluegill are abundant. Stocked with catchable trout in the fall, winter, and spring.

Whale Rock Reservoir: 590 acres. This coldwater reservoir is located near the town of Cayucos. Landlocked steelhead rainbow trout are present in limited numbers. The reservoir is open to fishing during the general trout season, but closed on Mondays and Tuesdays. Access is limited to a portion of the shoreline. Boating is not permitted. There is a \$2.00 daily access fee.

San Mateo County

Streams and Rivers

Steelhead are found in many of the coastal streams. The principal steelhead streams are Pescadero, Gazos and San Gregorio Creeks. Catch-and-release fishing is permitted in the lower portions of coastal streams (See current regulations). Resident trout exist in small numbers in several small streams in the county, mostly on private land. These are closed to angling. See regulations for closures.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Large lakes in San Mateo County used by the City of San Francisco for domestic water storage are closed to the public. No reservoirs are

available for the angling public.

Santa Clara County

Streams and Rivers

Pajaro River system (Uvas and Llagas Creeks) This system supports a small steelhead run which is dependent on the rainfall pattern. Portions of the upper river provide angling for warmwater species and crayfish.

The only other stream of any consequence is Coyote River. Releases from Anderson Reservoir provide a fishery for warmwater fishes. Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department, in cooperation with other agencies, is developing public access, parking, and picnic facilities along this stream. Several small streams in the Mount Hamilton range and the Santa Cruz Mountains provide minor trout fisheries.

We are now stocking catchable trout in Coyote Creek directly below Anderson Dam from April through September.



Lakes and Reservoirs

Most lakes and reservoirs are managed by the Santa Clara County Parks Department which provides supplemental plants of rainbow trout in many of the listed waters.

Almaden Reservoir: 62 acres. This reservoir, located in the coastal foothills south of San Jose, is posted by Santa Clara County Department of Public Health to warn anglers of mercury contamination in fish.

Anderson Reservoir: 980 acres. Located about three miles east of Morgan Hill, it has a good population of warmwater fishes, including black bass, crappie, and catfish.

Calaveras Reservoir: 1,450 acres. Closed to angling. (See Calaveras Reservoir, Alameda County).

Campbell Percolation Pond: 5 acres. Located adjacent to State Hwy 17 near Camden Avenue, Campbell. Populated with warmwater fishes, and the Department also stocks it with catchable rainbow trout in winter and spring when water conditions are favorable.



Chesbro Reservoir: 300 acres. Located about three miles west of Morgan Hill, this reservoir contains a population of warmwater fish. Some larger than average crappie are taken in the early spring.

Calero Reservoir: 333 acres. Located about four miles southwest of the town of Coyote, it is posted by Santa Clara County Department of Public Health to warn anglers of mercury contamination in fish. It is a favored water skiing lake.



Cunningham Lake: approx. 50 acres. Located at Tully Road and Capital Expressway in San Jose. (Next to “Raging Waters” water slide.) Stocked with catchable trout during winter and spring months. Catfish are planted during the warmer months. Also provides fishing for largemouth bass and catfish.



Cottonwood Lake: 8 acres. Located in Hellyer Park in southeast San Jose, this small lake has a warmwater fishery. It is stocked with catchable rainbow trout in winter and spring when water conditions are favorable. Catfish are planted during the warmer months.



Coyote Reservoir: 688 acres. About five miles northeast of Gilroy, this reservoir has a good warmwater fishery. It is stocked by the Department with rainbow trout catchables and spring when water conditions are favorable.

Grant Lake: Located a few miles from Downtown San Jose on Hwy 130, this series of ponds offers warmwater fishing.

Guadalupe Reservoir: 75 acres. Located southeast of the City of Los Gatos, and is posted by Santa Clara County Department of Public Health to warn anglers of mercury contamination in fish.



Lexington Reservoir: 450 acres. Located about two miles south of Los Gatos on Highway 17 this reservoir is populated with warmwater fish. Boats with motors over 10 hp are allowed only on even numbered days. Stocked in the spring with catchable trout.



Sandy Wool Lake: (Ed Levin County Park), 14 acres. Located about 3 miles east of Milpitas, this small reservoir has a population of warmwater fish. The Department stocks it winter and spring with catchable trout.

Santa Teresa County Park Lake: 2 acres. Located in southeast San Jose, this small irrigation pond has a population of warmwater fish.

Spring Valley Pond: (Ed Levin County Park) 2 acres. This small pond is designated for children only (ages 5-12) by the Santa Clara County Parks Department. It is stocked with rainbow trout and catfish.



Sprig Lake: (Mt. Madonna County Park). Located 4 miles west of Gilroy along Hwy. 152, this small pond is stocked during the summer and is designated for children ages 5 to 12 only by Santa Clara County Parks.

Stevens Creek Reservoir: 95 acres. About two miles south of Monte Vista, this reservoir contains warmwater game fish. When water levels are high enough, it is also stocked in the spring with catchable trout by the Department.



Uvas Reservoir: 300 acres. Located about five miles west of San Martin, this reservoir contains bass, bluegill, and crappie.

Vasona Lake: 40 acres. This shallow impoundment at Los Gatos has a warmwater fishery. No power boats are allowed.



Santa Cruz County

Streams and Rivers

San Lorenzo River: Steelhead runs occur in this system and in a number of small coastal streams such as *Waddell, Scott, Aptos, and Soquel Creeks*. In the San Lorenzo River the steelhead run is good, but limited and dependent on the rainfall pattern. Public access is fair. Fishing pressure is heavy and catches are light, with the best fishing at the gorge. Access to other coastal streams is limited by ownership. See regulations for closures. Steelhead angling is restricted. Review current regulations for information on daily and seasonal restrictions.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Loch Lomond Reservoir: (Also called Newel Creek Reservoir). Located one and one-half miles northeast of Ben Lomond. This reservoir is open to the public on payment of a daily fee per car or per pedestrian. It is stocked with trout during the early spring and summer.



Largemouth bass and sunfish are also present. Picnic facilities are available, and several State parks are nearby. Also, there is a fee charged for boat-launching.



Pinto Lake: 67 acres. This lake, located about two and one-half miles north of Watsonville, is open to the public. It has warmwater game fish and supports a winter and spring trout fishery by stocking. A lake side county park may charge a vehicle entrance fee. The nearby City Park charges a vehicle entrance fee on weekends and holidays. Seasonal and annual permits are available. Both parks provide picnic facilities for both individuals and groups. Stocked with catchable rainbow trout winter through early summer.

Solano County

Major angling opportunities in Solano County are in the lower Sacramento River Delta area. Striped bass, catfish, sturgeon, and crayfish are present. Good public access is available through the State-owned wildlife areas on Grizzly and Joice Islands, located off Hwy 12 east of Suisun City. See regulations for closures and restrictions.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Lake Chabot: 65 acres. It is located east of the County Fairgrounds in Vallejo. Warmwater species such as largemouth bass and catfish provide the main fishery.

Sonoma County

Streams and Rivers

There are a number of streams and rivers in Sonoma County that support major steelhead and salmon runs; however, many of them lie within private lands and are not open to the general public. See regulations for closures and restrictions.

Russian River: The Russian is a major steelhead stream with some coho and chinook salmon. Peak fishing for salmon occurs near the mouth during the fall and early winter. Steelhead begin entering the river with the first heavy rains in the fall and can be found throughout the river through March. When winter storms are frequent, high muddy water

can make fishing difficult, it can take several days after a storm for the water to clear enough to be fishable. Access to the river is generally good, with public access at Jenner, Monte Rio, Guerneville, Steelhead Beach Regional Park near Forestville, Healdsburg, and Cloverdale. In the spring, striped bass and American shad can be taken in the lower river with the shad going as far upstream as Healdsburg. Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, crayfish, and other warmwater species are found throughout much of the river and may be taken in spring and summer.

Gualala River: The Gualala has a good steelhead run, and some coho salmon. The coho enter the river with the first rains of the season. Steelhead are present from late December - March. Access to the area near the mouth is available off Hwy 1 just north of the river, through Gualala Point Regional Park on the south side of the river, off Old Stage Road immediately south of the town of Gualala on the river's north side, and at Valley Crossing on Annapolis Road about a 1 east of Hwy 1.

Salmon Creek: Salmon Creek supports a small run of steelhead and a few coho salmon. A small tidewater area is open to angling on the east side of Highway 1 just two miles north of Bodega Bay.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Lake Ralphine: 26 acres. It is located in Howarth Park adjacent to Summerfield Road in eastern Santa Rosa and contains largemouth bass and bluegill. It is stocked in fall, winter, and spring with catchable trout.



Spring Lake: 75 acres. Located in eastern Santa Rosa near the end of Montgomery Drive. It contains largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, and is stocked with catchable troutfall, winter, and spring.



Lake Sonoma: 2,700 acres. Operated by the Corps of Engineers, it is located on Dry Creek approximately 14 miles northwest of Healdsburg. It provides angling for largemouth bass and redear sunfish. A large amount of timber was left standing in the lake for fish habitat. Many isolated coves and narrow upper arms of the lake, with thick timber structure and lack of high-speed boaters, provide exceptional angling. It is not stocked with trout, but there are some landlocked steelhead. There are also catfish for night fishing. It has limited shore access so a boat is almost essential. There is a boat ramp near the dam off Dry Creek Road out of Healdsburg, and another at Yorty Creek, suitable only for car-toppers, at the end of Hot Springs Road out of Cloverdale.

Fishing Piers of the San Francisco Bay Area

No fishing license is required when fishing from public piers in the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay downstream from Antioch. Following is a list of these public piers.

Alameda County

Berkeley Fishing Pier: City of Berkeley. Highway 80 to University Avenue off-ramp, follow the signs to the Berkeley Marina. The pier is at the foot of University Avenue, just past the bait shop and Marina.

Fruitvale Bridge Park: City of Oakland. Take SR 17 to the High Street exit. From High Street turn onto Alameda Avenue and travel west to the intersection with Fruitvale Avenue. The pier is on the southeast shore of the Oakland Estuary next to the Fruitvale Bridge.

Bay Park Refuge: Located south of Alameda Island and due west of the Oakland Coliseum. From Highway 17, west on Hegenberger Road to Edgewater Drive. Entrance is at end of Edgewater Drive.

Middle Harbor Park: City of Oakland. Take SR 17 to Oakland. If traveling south, take the Cypress Street exit and follow it west to the intersection with Seventh Street. Turn left and continue south to the intersection of Adeline Street. Turn right onto Adeline and continue west. Adeline turns into Middle Harbor Road. Continue on Middle Harbor Road to the intersection with Ferro Street, near the Middle Harbor Terminal. Turn left onto Ferro Street and follow it around the terminal on the Oakland Estuary. If traveling north, take the Oak Street exit, turn right onto Oak Street, travel one block east, and turn left onto Seventh Street and travel north to the intersection of Adeline Street. Proceed on Adeline as above.

Portview Park: City of Oakland. Take SR 17 to Oakland. If traveling south, take the Cypress Street exit and follow it south to Seventh Street. Turn right onto Seventh and follow it to its end at the Seventh Street Marin Terminal. The park and circular pier are just south of the terminal near the Oakland Estuary entrance. If traveling north, take the Cypress/Eighth Streets exit, turn left from Eighth Street onto Cypress and travel

one block west. Turn right onto Seventh Street and proceed as above.

Estuary Park Pier: Take Jackson Street exit in Oakland from Highway 17, go south on Jackson, turn left on Embarcadero, then four blocks to the park.

San Leandro Fishing Pier: Take SR 17 to the Marina Blvd. exit in San Leandro. Travel west on Marina to an intersection with Neptune Drive. Turn left onto San Leandro Marina and Marina. The pier is on South Dike Road in the Marina.

Emeryville Fishing Pier: City of Emeryville. Take the Powell Street exit from Highway 80 to Emeryville. Travel west on Powell Street to its end in the Emeryville Marina. The pier is at the foot of Powell Street.

Old Dumbarton Bridge Pier: Take Highway 84 west from Newark to the bay.

Contra Costa County

Antioch: Take Highway 4 eastbound to Antioch Bridge. Take the Wilbur Avenue off-ramp just before the toll plaza. Follow the frontage road to the pier which is just to the right of the bridge. **A valid fishing license is required.**

Martinez Fishing Pier: Martinez Marina; take Highway 4 to Alhambra Avenue off-ramp. Travel through Martinez to the end of Ferry Street. Follow signs to the parking area and pier of Martinez Regional Shoreline Park.

Pittsburg: Take Highway 4 to Railroad Avenue. Head north until you reach the City Marina. Turn right on Bayside then left at Access Road. Follow the road to the parking area. **A valid fishing license is required.**

Point Pinole: East Bay Regional Park District. From Interstate 80 take the Hilltop exit in Richmond. Proceed west on Hilltop to the intersection with San Pablo Avenue. Turn right onto San Pablo Avenue and proceed north to the intersection with Atlas Road. Turn left onto Atlas. Take the park shuttle bus or enjoy the hike out to the pier. Check with the Park District for parking regulations, fees, and hours.

Red Rock Marina Pier: From Highway 17, take Point Molate exit near the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge toll plaza. North of the freeway are three forks in the road. Take the left fork to the Marina.

Marin County

China Camp Pier: Located at China Camp State Park. Take north San Pedro off-ramp from Highway 101 near Marin County Civic Center and proceed east approximately four miles.

East Fort Baker Pier: Located on the Marin County side of the Golden Gate Bridge. From Highway 101, take the Alexander Avenue exit, turn left on Danes Drive, then right on Bunker Road.

Elephant Rock Pier: Located in Marin County. From Highway 101 take Tiburon exit and go west on State Highway 131 to the intersection of Paradise Drive and Mar West Street.

Paradise Pier: Marin County parks and Recreation. A vehicle entry fee is charged on weekends. From Highway 101 near Mill Valley take Tiburon off-ramp and proceed on Paradise Drive to the pier.

Sausalito Pier: Take the Alexander Avenue exit form Highway 101 turn right on Second Street, then right on Richardson Street.

San Mateo County

Half Moon Bay Pier: Located on the Pacific Ocean at El Grenada. From Highway 1, go west on Capistrano Road.

Pacifica Pier: Located in Pacifica. Entry from Bech Blvd. and Santa Rosa. Extends into the ocean from Sharp Park State Beach.

Redwood City Harbor Pier: From Highway 101 take Seaport Blvd. to the Redwood City Municipal Marina.

Werder Pier-Foster City: Located at the end of Hillsdale Blvd. next to the Highway 92 Bridge.

Oyster Point-Ravenswood Fishing Pier: This is the west side of the old Dumbarton Bridge. Take Highway 84 east from East Palo Alto.

Sierra Point Pier: Located at the Sierra Point Marina in Brisbane. From Highway 101 take Sierra Point Blvd. east to the Marina.

San Francisco County

Candlestick Park Public Pier: Located south of Candlestick Park, off Hunters' Point Expressway and Jamestown Avenue.

Fort Mason Piers: Golden Gate National Recreation Area is located in the northern end of Fort Mason, off Marina Blvd., San Francisco.

Fort Point Pier: GGNRA. Located near Fort Point in the Presidio. From Highway 101 near the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza take the view roads to Lincoln Blvd., then to Battery "E" Road to the pier. Closed at night.

Aqua Vista: In San Francisco on China Basin Street between Pier 64 and Mission Rock Resort.

Islais Creek Pier: Located on Third Street, two blocks from Army Street in San Francisco.

Fisherman's Wharf: There are a number of fishing platforms on wharfs extending from Pier 39 to Pier 45 to the Embarcadero in San Francisco.

Marina Green Jetty: Located in San Francisco, at the end of East Harbor. Take Marina Blvd to Gashouse Cove and then to East Harbor.

Mission Rock Pier: San Francisco; located at Aqua Vista Park, off China Basin Street, near Mission Rock Resort.

Municipal Pier: City of San Francisco. Located at the foot of Van Ness Avenue.

Pier Seven: Located at the end of Broadway in San Francisco.

Twenty-Fourth Street Pier: Located at the east end of 24th Street in San Francisco near the PG&E plant.

San Francisco Bay Area Fishing Rod Loaner Program

To encourage youth and their families to fish, the California Department of Fish and Game in conjunction with local partners is establishing a network of Tackle Loaner sites around the San Francisco Bay area. These sites loan rods and reels to youth and their families free of charge.

It's easy to borrow a fishing rod!

Visit any Tackle Loaner site, complete an application, have it signed by your parent (if you are under 18) and return it to a Tackle Loaner Site to receive your Tackle Loaner Card. You are now ready to borrow a rod and go fishing!

If you don't know how to fish, we also offer a series of free "Learn to Fish" clinics around the Bay Area.

For information, contact the SF Bay area *Fishing in the City* office at (415) 892-0460, or visit the DFG Web page at www.dfg.ca.gov.

All state and local regulations, including the requirement that all anglers 16 years and older display a current fishing license, apply while using loaner rods.

Tackle Loaner Sites (as of 12/99) East Bay

Antioch, Contra Loma Reservoir
1200 Fredrickson Lane 94509
(925) 757-9606

Newark, Newark Community Center
35501 Cedar Blvd., Newark CA
(510) 745-1122

Castro Valley, Lake Chabot
13976 Chabot Road, 94546 (510) 892-2177

Pleasanton, Shadow Cliffs Reservoir
2500 Stanley Blvd., 94605 (925) 846-9263

El Sobrante, San Pablo Reservoir
7301 San Pablo Dam Road (510) 223-1661

Oakland, Lake Merritt Boating Center
568 Bellevue Ave, Oakland (510) 444-3807

Hayward, Don Castro Reservoir
22400 Woodroe Ave 94541
(510) 538-1148

Oakland, Lake Temescal
6502 Broadway Terrace, 94618
(510) 652-1155

Livermore, Lake Del Valle
7000 Del Valle Road 94550 (925) 449-5201

Marin County

San Rafael,
Pickleweed Community Center
50 Canal Street, San Rafael (415) 485-
3173

Novato, Novato Police Dept.
909 Machin Avenue (415) 897-4361

Santa Clara County

Coyote, Coyote Bait and Tackle
8215 Monterey Road, 95103
(408) 463-0711

San Jose, Lake Cunningham Park
2305 South White Road, (408) 277-4319

San Jose, Eastside Boys and Girls Club
2195 Cunningham Ave, 95106
(408) 258-7227

Los Gatos, Lake Vasona County Park
Blossom Hill Rd. and Roberts Rd.
(408) 356-2729

Milpitas, Ed Levin County Park
3100 Calaveras Blvd. (408) 262-6980

Los Gatos, Los Gatos Creek County Park
Near Hacienda & Dell Ave (408) 356-2729

San Jose, Hellyer County Park
985 Hellyer Ave (408) 225-0225

San Jose, Mel Cottons Sporting Goods
1266 West San Carlos (408) 287-5994

Solano County

Fairfield, Longs Drugs
300 Travis Blvd. (707) 422-3791

For information on starting a Tackle Loaner program in your community, or for information on upcoming Fishing Clinics, contact the ***Fishing in the City*** office at (415) 892-0460 or ethanrotman@dfg2.ca.gov.

For recorded information on fish stocking for the Central Coast Region of California, call (707) 944-5581

Alphabetical listing of streams, lakes and reservoirs

Body of Water	County	Body of Water	County
A		G	
Adobe Creek Reservoir	Lake	Garcia River	Mendocino
Alameda Creek	Alameda	Garcia River	Mendocino
Almaden Reservoir	Santa Clara	Gazos	San Mateo
Alpine Lake	Marin	Guadalupe Reservoir	Santa Clara
Anderson Creek	Lake	Gualala River	Sonoma
Anderson Reservoir	Santa Clara	Gualala River, Russian River	Mendocino
Aptos Creek	Santa Cruz	Gualala River	Mendocino
Arroyo del Valle Reservoir	Alameda		
Arroyo Seco River	Monterey		
Atascadero Lake	San Luis Obispo		
B		H	
Big Sur River	Monterey	Hammerhorn Lake	Mendocino
Big River	Mendocino	Highland Springs Reservoir	Lake
Bon Tempe Lake	Marin.	Howard Lake	Mendocino
C		I	
Cache Creek	Lake	Indian Valley Reservoir	Lake
Calaveras Reservoir	Santa Clara		
Calaveras Reservoir	Alameda		
Calero Reservoir	Santa Clara		
Campbell Percolation Pond	Santa Clara		
Carmel River	Monterey		
Chesbro Reservoir	Santa Clara		
Clear Lake	Lake		
Cleone Lake	Mendocino		
Contra Loma Reservoir	Contra Costa		
Cottonwood Lake	Santa Clara		
Coyote Reservoir	Santa Clara		
Coyote Creek	Santa Clara		
Coyote River	Santa Clara		
Cull Canyon Lake	Alameda		
Cunningham Lake	Santa Clara		
D		K	
Don Castro Reservoir	Alameda	Kelsey Creek	Lake
E		Kent Lake	Marin
Eel River	Mendocino		
Eel River	Lake		
		L	
		Lafayette Reservoir	Contra Costa
		Laguna Lake	San Luis Obispo
		Lagunitas Lake	Marin
		Lake Chabot	Solano
		Lake Sonoma	Sonoma
		Lake Ralphine	Sonoma
		Lake Merced	San Francisco
		Lake Temescal	Alameda
		Lake Pillsbury	Lake
		Lake Mendocino	Mendocino
		Lake Emily	Mendocino
		Lake Chabot	Alameda
		Lake Hennessey	Napa
		Lake Berryessa	Napa
		Lake Anza	Contra Costa
		Lake Elizabeth	Alameda
		Lake El Estero	Monterey .
		Lexington Reservoir	Santa Clara
		Little Sur River	Monterey
		Llagas Creeks	Santa Clara
		Loch Lomond Reservoir	Santa Cruz
		Lone Tree Creek	San Benito
		Lopez Reservoir	San Luis Obispo

Body of Water	County	Body of Water	County
Los Padres Reservoir	Monterey	Scott Creek	Santa Cruz
Lower Rodeo Lagoon	Marin	Scottsdale Pond	Marin
Lower Blue Lake	Lake	Shadow Cliff Lake	Alameda
M		Shinn Pond	Alameda
		Soquel Creeks	Santa Cruz
Mattole River	Mendocino	Soulajule Reservoir	Marin
Mill Creek Ponds	Mendocino	Sprig Lake	Santa Clara
N		Spring Lake	Sonoma
		Spring Valley Pond	Santa Clara
Nacimiento River	Monterey	Stafford Lake	Marin
Nacimiento Reservoir	San Luis Obispo	Stevens Creek Reservoir	Santa Clara
Navarro River	Mendocino	T	
Newel Creek Reservoir	Santa Cruz	Ten-Mile River	Mendocino
Nicasio Lake	Marin	The Putah Creek System	Napa
Novato Creek	Marin	The Napa River System	Napa
Noyo River	Mendocino	U	
O			
		Upper Rodeo Lagoon	Marin
Oceano Lagoon	San Luis Obispo	Upper Blue Lake	Lake
Oso Flaco Lakes	San Luis Obispo	Uvas	Santa Clara
P		Uvas Reservoir	Santa Clara
		V	
Pajaro River	Santa Clara		
Pescadero	San Mateo	Vasona Lake	Santa Clara
Phoenix Lake	Marin	W	
Pinto Lake	Santa Cruz		
Putah Creek	Lake	Waddell Creek	Santa Cruz
R		Walker Creek	Marin
		Whale Rock Reservoir	San Luis Obispo
Russian River	Mendocino		
Russian River	Sonoma		
S			
Salinas River	Monterey		
Salmon Creek	Sonoma		
San Antonio Reservoir	Monterey		
San Clemente Reservoir	Monterey		
San Antonio Reservoir	Alameda		
San Justo Reservoir	San Benito		
San Gregorio Creeks	San Mateo		
San Lorenzo River	Santa Cruz		
San Pablo Reservoir	Contra Costa		
San Benito River	San Benito		
Sandy Wool Lake	Santa Clara		
Santa Teresa County Park Lake	Santa Clara		
Santa Margarita Reservoir	San Luis Obispo		

Warmwater species guide



Largemouth bass



Smallmouth bass



Spotted bass



Striped bass



White crappie



Black crappie



Black Bullhead



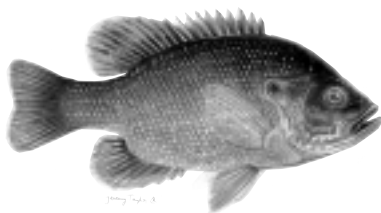
Channel catfish



Bluegill



Redear sunfish



Green sunfish